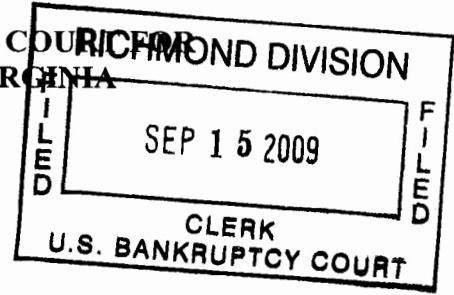


UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA

Richmond Division



In re:)
)
)
CIRCUIT CITY STORES, INC.)
)
)
)
Debtor.)
)

Chapter 11
CASE NO. 08-35653-KRH

CREDITOR JOSEPH SKAF'S RESPONSE TO DEBTORS' THIRTY-FIRST
OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS [DISALLOWANCE OF CERTAIN LEGAL
CLAIMS]

COMES NOW, Creditor Joseph Skaf, through his undersigned counsel, pursuant to Fed. R. Brankr. P. 3007, Local Bankruptcy Rule 3007-1(D), and this Court's April 1, 2009 Order Establishing Omnibus Objection Procedures and Approving the Form and Manner of Notice of Omnibus Objections [Docket No. 2881], and responds to the Debtors' Thirty-First Objection to Claims [Disallowance of Certain Legal Claims] [Docket No. 4585] and states as follows:

Argument

1. The Debtors filed voluntary petitions under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on November 10, 2008 and continue to manage their affairs as debtors-in-possession.
2. On December 19, 2008, Creditor Joseph Skaf and other names plaintiffs Miguel Perez and Gustavo Garcia filed a lawsuit on behalf of themselves and all other entertainment managers, technology managers, sales managers, service and installation managers, and operations managers employed by Debtors seeking overtime compensation, compensation for missed meal and rest breaks, waiting time penalties and attorneys'

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- 1 fees under California law. The class action-styled case, which is entitled *Skaf, Perez and*
2 *Garcia v. Circuit City, Inc.*, is filed in the Los Angeles Superior Court, Case No. BC
3 404195. Creditor Joseph Skaf seeks to represent all California-based entertainment
4 managers, technology managers and sales managers who were employed by Debtors
5 and who were not paid overtime compensation, or provided meal and rest breaks.
- 6 3. On January 13, 2009, pursuant to this Court's Order regarding creditor claims, Creditor
7 Joseph Skaf - through his counsel - filed a timely creditor claim with the bankruptcy
8 administrator, Kurtzman Carson Consultants.
- 9 4. Debtors are in exclusive possession of the information necessary for Creditor Skaf to
10 value this claim in any more detail. Specifically, Debtors hold the payroll, employment
11 and time records, including the pay rates and number of weeks worked by Creditor Skaf
12 and the putative class 180 days prior to November 10, 2008 (the Petition Date).
- 13 5. Further, since Debtors' filing of its voluntary petition, the trial court proceedings of
14 Creditor Skaf have been stayed under Code of Civil Procedure section 916 and also
15 pursuant to the federal bankruptcy law "automatic stay" rules. Due to the automatic
16 stay, Creditor's counsel is prohibited from conducting discovery on any issues
17 (certification, merits or damages) against Debtors that would be necessary to further
18 evaluate Creditor Skaf's claim with more particularity.
- 19 6. Debtors' counsel has informed Creditor's counsel that this will be a "liquidating"
20 bankruptcy. In addition, Debtors' counsel informed Creditor Skaf that given Debtors'
21 limited financial resources, matters that would otherwise be returned to trial court(s) are
22 being kept in the Bankruptcy Court in order to curb the cost of litigating claims.
- 23 7. Debtors' Objection, which seeks to disallow the claims of Creditor Skaf and the
24 putative class, is improper. Creditor Skaf is prepared to respond in detail to any factual
25 or legal grounds that Debtor believes would tend to support disallowance of this claim,
26 yet without such information he is "shadow boxing" – unable to understand, let alone
27 respond to, contentions and arguments that have to date not been disclosed. With its
28 Objection, Debtors essentially seek to disallow Creditor Skaf's claims for reasons that

1 are completely unknown. The only basis for the objection is the unremarkable
2 conclusion that Debtor has decided the claims have no merit. This kind of ipse dixit
3 argument is as unsurprising as it is unhelpful to the Court's ability to make a fair
4 determination of the claim.

5 8. These claims arise under California law. Similar to federal law, wages have always
6 been afforded special status in California. The California Supreme Court has recently
7 explained the strong public policy supporting claims of this nature:

9 The public policy in favor of full and prompt payment of an employee's earned
10 wages is fundamental and well established: 'Delay of payment or loss of wages
11 results in deprivation of the necessities of life, suffering inability to meet just
12 obligations to others, and, in many cases may make the wage-earner a charge
13 upon the public.' (*Kerr's Catering Service v. Department of Industrial Relations*
14 (1962) 57 Cal.2d 319, 326) California has long regarded the timely payment of
15 employee wage claims as indispensable to the public welfare: "It has long been
16 recognized that wages are not ordinary debts, that they may be preferred over
17 other claims, and that, because of the economic position of the average worker
18 and, in particular, his dependence on wages for the necessities of life for himself
19 and his family, it is essential to the public welfare that he receive his pay when it
20 is due. [Citations.] An employer who knows that wages are due, has ability to
21 pay them, and still refuses to pay them, acts against good morals and fair
22 dealing, and necessarily intentionally does an act which prejudices the rights of
23 his employee." (*In re Trombley* (1948) 31 Cal.2d 801, 809-810; see *Gould v.*
24 *Maryland Sound Industries, Inc.* (1995) 31 Cal.App.4th 1137 [statute
25 criminalizing prompt payment violations shows "the policy involves a broad
26 public interest, not merely the interest of the employee"].)

27 *Smith v. Superior Court* (2006) 39 Cal.4th 77, 82.

28 In another case, the California Supreme Court explained:

1 Considerations of sound public policy buttress our conclusion. Labor
2 Code section 1194 confirms "a clear public policy ... that is
3 specifically directed at the enforcement of California's minimum wage
4 and overtime laws for the benefit of workers." (citation omitted) As
5 defendant's own authority reminds us, California's overtime laws are
6 remedial and are to be construed so as to promote employee
7 protection. (citation omitted.) And, as we have recognized, "this state
8 has a public policy which encourages the use of the class action
9 device." (citation omitted.) "By establishing a technique whereby the
10 claims of many individuals can be resolved at the same time, the class
11 suit both eliminates the possibility of repetitious litigation and
12 provides small claimants with a method of obtaining redress for
13 claims which would otherwise be too small to warrant individual
14 litigation."

15
16 *Sav-on Drug Stores, Inc. v. Superior Court* (2004) 34 Cal.4th 319,
17 340.

- 18 9. This creditor is prepared to respond to any specific factual and/or legal arguments that
19 pertain to a fair determination of this claim.

20
21 Respectfully submitted,

22 Dated: September 2, 2009

23
24 **RIGHETTI LAW FIRM, P.C.**

25
26 
Matthew Righetti
27 Attorney for Creditor

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**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND DIVISION**

In re:	:	Chapter 11
CIRCUIT CITY STORES, INC., et al.	:	Case No. 08-35654
Debtors	:	Jointly Administered with
	:	Case No. 08-35653

PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

I am employed in the County of San Francisco, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the action. My business address is Righetti Law Firm, P.C., 456 Montgomery Street, Suite 1400, San Francisco, California, 94104.

On Wednesday, September 02, 2009 I served the foregoing document described as:

- **CREDITOR JOSEPH SKAF'S RESPONSE TO DEBTOR'S THIRTY-FIRST OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS [DISALLOWANCE OF CERTAIN LEGAL CLAIMS]**
 - **CREDITOR JONATHAN CARD'S RESPONSE TO DEBTOR'S THIRTY-FIRST OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS [DISALLOWANCE OF CERTAIN LEGAL CLAIMS]**

on the interested parties by administering a true copy either by facsimile or in sealed envelopes addressed as follows:

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26 (X) **VIA U.S. MAIL:**

27 I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing of
28 correspondence for mailing. Under that practice such envelopes would be deposited with
the U.S. postal service on Wednesday, September 02, 2009 with postage thereon fully
prepaid, at San Francisco, California.

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16 (X) **VIA OVERNIGHT MAIL:**

17 By delivering such documents to an overnight mail service or an authorized courier in an
18 envelope or package designated by the express service courier addressed to the persons on whom
19 it is to be served.

20 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above
21 is true and correct and was executed on Wednesday, September 02, 2009, at San Francisco,
22 California.

23
24
25
26
27
28 
Brittany Gery